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## GENOA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ENDS

### 'OLD GUARD' HIT BY WIN OF PINCHOT

Progressives See Chance to Control Republican Party.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

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Washington, D. C., May 19.—The more information that trickles into Washington as to the why and wherefore of the victory of Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania the more convinced are the political leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties that a political upheaval of far-reaching proportions is in the making.

The Democrats interpret the signs as favorable to them; the Republicans, depending upon whether survivors of the old progressive movement or conservatives are interviewed, look upon the Pennsylvania result as a party evolution and therefore as presaging Republican unity instead of division.

Irrespective of what may have been the true cause of the Pinchot victory over the old guard of Pennsylvania, the part that the women played not only in nominating a progressive as governor of Pennsylvania, but in preferring another progressive, Albert Beveridge, for senator in Indiana instead of Harry New, the organization candidate, has aroused fears concerning the woman vote in the nation.

Credit Woman Vote.

To the woman vote in both Pennsylvania and Indiana is being attributed the decisive influence. Relatively speaking, few women have voted in the primaries as compared with the last election, but those who did vote showed hostility to the machine and organization candidates. The Republican women have aligned themselves with the progressive wing of the party—that is the conclusion being hopefully drawn by those Republican leaders here who have been praying for a change of control inside the Republican party. Indeed, these Republicans insist that there is a parallel to the situation which existed in 1910, in the middle of the Taft administration, when the progressive and conservative wings of the party came into conflict. The struggle for control ended in a division. The progressives say the struggle now will end in progressive ascendancy which will avoid a divided party or any third party movement. The progressives have a better chance to get control this time, for they contend, because women are voting now while they didn't in 1912, and therefore the regular Republican organizations could have things their own way.

Regulars Discontented.

All this talk of progressive control is disconcerting naturally to the regulars and conservatives of the Harding administration. They had imagined the Republican party was firmly convinced of the necessity of conservative control. President Harding had ventured to speak publicly what so many regulars had only been whispering, namely, that the primary system was a mistake and should be abolished in favor of the old convention system. Right in Mr. Harding's cabinet, however, is a man who just before entering the cabinet as secretary of state, publicly lent his influence to the movement for the perpetuation of the primary system in New York state. Charles Evans Hughes has maintained his fidelity to the primary system and so far as national politics is concerned has conducted his job on foreign relations without identifying himself with the movement for the abolition of the primary system. So has Herbert Hoover, another member of the Harding cabinet, who leans toward the progressive side of things.

The division in Mr. Harding's own cabinet as between progressives and conservatives is not accidental—it was Mr. Harding's idea of gathering together at all factions of the Republican party but it was on the assumption that the regulars were recognizing the minority—the progressives—and that the Republican national organization and local organizations would retain power everywhere.

See 1924 Cloud.

Should the progressives gather enough momentum to start a boom for one of their own number for

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

### BIDDY'S SONG TO JUDGE CONVICTS A CHICKEN THIEF

Butte, Neb., May 19.—The song of a hen sent Charles Grady to jail today for 60 days.

A neighbor found the hen and other chickens in a crate at a market. The market man said Grady sold him the chickens. Proof of guilt rested on identification of the hen. The neighbor said the hen would perch on any person's arm at call and sing. Judge and jury tried it—and the hen sang.

### RICH DAD HAS LEGAL PACT TO GOVERN FAMILY

Wife Charges He Broke It First; Wants Divorce.

BY FOREST WHITE.

Consolidated Press Correspondent.

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Pasadena, Calif., May 19.—Cal-

ifornia F. Smith as a business man, a man of affairs with a position of social prominence, has lived for a number of years in a fine house in the colony of Pasadena millionaires recruited from all parts of the country. His family, consisting of his wife, Ivy, and their children, Virgil, 19; Velma, 16; Valeta, 13, and V. Carl, 8, to all outward appearances lived in happiness in this home of wealth. They were looked upon by neighbors and friends as a model family.

The head of the family however, had what might be regarded by the coming generation as an old-fashioned idea of rearing a family and found that things were not going to suit him. He looked upon the handsome cars in the garage as vehicles of business and believed that the head of the family should have always a good car to draw upon. Thus started dissension which threatened to develop into revolt and defiance. But Mr. Smith as a business man, a practical man of high standing in the community, promptly applied a remedy which he believed would prove effective. In strictly legal form he drew up an agreement for the conduct of his family and household on Dec. 15 last, subscribed to it and had his wife sign it on behalf of herself and her children.

The agreement was as follows:

"In behalf of the highest welfare and best interests of our home and peace and unity thereof, and the development of true joy and happiness of each and all members thereof, it is agreed that the father and husband shall be consulted and respected as such in the mutual and full cooperative performance of the following schedule:

"First, religious: A regular and established time for bible reading and prayer. A regular and established time for bible study and teaching. A regular and established time for sacred and classical music. Regular and prompt attendance at public service.

"Second, social: Associations and social attendance and connections by permission and mutual agreement. Disavowal of social evils and tendencies and their influences. Proper regulation of physical duties and habits such as retiring not later than 10 p. m. and rising by 5 a. m. Prompt, regular and mutual performance of manual and business duties in and around the home. Proper agreed use of

(Continued on Page Twenty-five.)

### FREE SEMENOFF BY COURT ORDER

Decision of Supreme Court Judge Delehanty Is Reversed in Case of Former Cossack Chief.

New York, May 19.—General Gregory Semenoff, former ataman of the Cossacks, was ordered released from arrest today by the appellate division of the supreme court, which reversed the decision of Supreme Court Judge Delehanty. Semenoff was arrested on a civil warrant obtained by the Yourovetz Home and Foreign Trade company, a New York bankrupt concern, which charged him with seizing supplies owned by the company in Siberia. The high court directed that \$10 costs be awarded. He is now out on \$25,000 bail.

### THE WEATHER

Fair tonight, and probably Saturday. Somewhat warmer Saturday. Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest last night, 49. Wind velocity at 7 a. m., 12 miles per hour. Precipitation last 24 hours, .06 inch.

12 m. 7 p.m. 7 a.m.

Red wing 7 p.m. today.

Dry bulb temp. 61 58 52

Wet bulb temp. 55 52 49

Rel. humid. . . . . 67 65 79

River stage at 7 a. m. 7.4, no change last 24 hours.

Sunset today 7:20 p. m., sunrise tomorrow 4:38 a. m.

River Forecast.

The Mississippi river from below Dubuque to Muscatine will change but little during the next few days.

ANDREW HAMRICK, Meteorologist.

St. Paul 5.5 0.0

Red Wing 5.5 0.0

Reed's Landing 6.8 0.1

La Crosse 6.3 0.1

Lansing 6.5 0.1

Dubuque 8.5 0.1

LeClaire 6.0 0.1

Davenport 7.4 0.6

Keokuk 7.4 0.2

### CROLL STILL ON STAND IN SMALL CASE

Defense Objections to Armour Loan Data Are Overruled.

Waukegan, Ill., May 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Memoranda of loans made to Armour & Co., by the late Senator Edward C. Curtis, former banker at Grant Park, Ill., occupied the attention of court, counsel and jury as the trial of Governor Len Small, charged with conspiracy to defraud the state, swung into the close of its fourth week today.

To the mass of documentary evidence laid before the jury over the vigorous objections of the defense yesterday, the prosecution today added more data which they declared formed the links connecting the packer loans with the alleged conspiracy between Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling, the late Senator Curtis, and his brother, Vernon Curtis.

Frederick W. Croll, vice president and treasurer of Armour & Co., whose testimony and identification of cancelled notes, drafts and other mementoes of the Curtis transactions consumed the greater part of yesterday's session, was still on the stand this morning. His assistant, Arthur Crosby, was among the waiting witnesses.

Photo Copies Are Used.

It was the interest on these loans to the packers that the prosecution contends went to the pockets of the alleged conspirators, who withdrew public funds from the "safe" account in the state treasury and loaned the money through the agency of the "Grant Park bank," the legality of which is one of the issues in the case which has as a background the bitter factionalism of Republican politics in Illinois.

Assistant Attorney General James H. Wilkinson conducted the examination of the witness. Large photographic copies of pages from Armour & Co records were introduced in evidence. Defense counsel today, as yesterday, interposed frequent objections to the admission of documents.

The money was finally made for the prosecution to use the photographic copies in examination of the witnesses and the defense was promised the opportunity later of comparing the copies with the original records in the Armour offices.

Edwards Sustains State.

Continuing the defense argument that there is no authority in the law for the admission of the large mass of Armour records, Alexander P. Beaubien of the governor's counsel read from supreme court reports from cases in which memoranda of a third party were excluded from records of trials. Taking up the argument, Charles C. LeFors, chief of the defense counsel, contended that entries made in Armour records were something over which none of the alleged conspirators had control and were therefore not competent.

Judge Edwards, listening intently to the argument, finally overruled the defense objection, asserting that the cases cited were not applicable to the situation in the governor's case.

With tables covered with documentary evidence which the prosecution offered, Mr. LeFors took up cross-examination of Croll shortly before the noon recess.

The witness testified that he had never seen Governor Small until he saw him in court for the first time yesterday.

Loan Cards Destroyed.

Mr. Croll, on cross-examination, said that the cards of original entry of the Curtis loans were destroyed as late as September, 1921. Governor Small was indicted in July, 1921.

Destruction of the cards, Mr. Croll said, yesterday and again today, was made in pursuance of custom after the data was transferred to book records and after the notes were paid.

Governor Small was absent from the court room a considerable part of the morning session. This was at variance with his usual custom during the trial as he has invariably watched the proceedings closely. Mr. Croll said that he passed over transactions involving millions of dollars as a mere incident in connection with his affairs as vice president and treasurer of Armours. He said on cross-examination that there were few "red letter" days in his life, days which left an exceptional imprint upon his memory.

Most of Armour & Co. notes are said by discounting, the witness

said.

LEAKING OIL FROM PIPE LINE BURNS

Keokuk, Iowa, May 19.—Oil leaking from a pipe line southwest of Alexandria, Mo., and running to the Fox river burned all last night. Today the oil is burning on the surface of the river.

### War's Over! Banks Again Are Issuing Bright Yellow Backs, Not Seen Since August, 1914

BY BURTON LEE.

Consolidated Press Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Argus.)

Washington, May 19.—The war is over—Washingtonians had ocular proof of this today. The discovery brought joy to those fortunate enough to be in position to find it out.

The banks are issuing gold certificates—bright yellow backs. Absent since August, 1914, these wonderfully engraved promises of Uncle Sam to pay "in gold coin" have been missed and sincerely mourned. This is a city where clean money holds sway. Housewives demand it from merchants. Merchants request it from banks. The tattered and dilapidated notes current in many outlying cities seldom were seen here in the old days. Crisp, crackling certificates and notes were dispensed. When they began to show the slightest evidence of wear they were retired.

This all was changed with the war. Old money was retained in circulation. Gold and gold certificates disappeared. The treasury

had called the money, the banks explained. In their stead came federal reserve notes. The demand for them was so heavy that the presses of the bureau of engraving and printing were unable to keep pace. It became necessary to install a money laundering machine. The reserve notes were subjected to a fumigating and cleaning process when they became so grimy it was hard to distinguish their denomination.

Today the ban has been lifted. The reserve notes, the majority hardly up to the high standard of workmanship the government demanded for its money in pre-war days, are being retired. Replacing them are the yellow backed picture engraved promises to pay in gold which are a delight to the eye and a stigma to the pocketbook.

Officials explain the necessity for retaining the enormous gold reserve now in the treasury has disappeared. All sections can have gold and gold certificates as the federal reserve certificates are retired from circulation.

### 12-HOUR DAY TO BE ABOLISHED BY STEEL MEN?

Gary Appoints Committee to Study Industry.

Washington, May 19.—The practicability of abolishing the 12-hour day throughout the steel industry of the country will be studied by a special committee of five to be appointed from the industry at an early date by Elbert H. Gary, as president of the American Steel and Iron Institute. Authorization for appointment of the committee to make a scientific investigation of the matter and report its conclusions to the industry was voted by 41 representative steel manufacturers last night, after discussing the questions with President Harding at a White House dinner conference to which they were invited for that purpose.

Approve Harding Idea.

President Harding's suggestion that the 12-hour work day be abolished for the good of industrial America was approved in principle by the steel manufacturers present without exception. Mr. Gary, acting as spokesman for the president's guests, stated after the conference, that they voted unanimously for the committee investigation to determine its practicability.

The president stated, Mr. Gary said, that he "did not desire to interfere with the natural and legitimate progress of business, nor to do anything except to assist in industry to meet, if possible, what is apparently a strong public sentiment."

In the course of a full and free discussion of the question, many obstacles to the abolition of the 12-hour day were pointed out to the president, it was said, and the steel men made no commitments on the proposal.

### ILLINOIS MINE LEADER SILENT

Frank Farrington Refuses Statement in Letter Said to Have Been Sent by Operators.

Muskogee, Okla., May 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, declared here today that he had no statement to make regarding a letter reported to have been sent to him by coal operators in Illinois asking what was being done by union officials to end the national coal strike. Farrington, who is attending a special convention of district No. 21, miners, said he did not receive the letter and would not reply until he had seen it.

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### VALENTINO MAY FACE CHARGE OF WHITE SLAVERY

U. S. Officials Probe Second 'Marriage' of Film Actor.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 19.—Investigation of the marriage of Rodolph Valentino, film actor, to Winifred Hudnut, while, according to California laws, he was still the husband of Jean Ackler, film actress, was to be carried today to Mexico, Lower California, where the ceremony was performed last Saturday.

Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, and Tom McClelland, one of his deputies, planned to go to the Mexican border town, learn all possible facts in the case and determine whether criminal proceedings on the ground of bigamy should be taken against Valentino.

Federal authorities, however, have followed suit in the matter of investigation of the actor's marriage. Frank M. Sturgis of the department of justice said the department desired to know whether, in bringing Miss Hudnut back into California, where he already had a legal wife, after the ceremony at Mexicali, the actor had violated the Mann white slave act.

After Frank Mayo, Too.

Mr. Sturgis stated also the department was interested in the marriage at Tia Juana, Lower California, Oct. 3, 1921, of Frank Mayo, motion picture actor, to Dagmar Godowsky, daughter of Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, four days after obtaining an interlocutory decree of divorce here.

A marriage contracted by Henry B. Walthall also is said to be under investigation by federal agents.

Miss Hudnut is a motion picture art director, known professionally as Natacha Rambova.

### DALTON JURY IN DEADLOCK

Votes 11 to 1 for Conviction and Is Discharged; Boy Is Now Working for Chemical Firm.

Chicago, May 19.—The jury in the second trial of Willis Dalton, boy bank clerk, who stole \$772.00 worth of Liberty bonds, was discharged today after it had failed to agree. The vote stood 11 to 1 for conviction, it was announced.

A friend of the family revealed that the boy is now employed in a position of trust at a Chicago chemical firm.

### MANY JOBLESS STILL IN STATE

Illinois Labor Department Figures Show Unemployment Decreased Less Than 1 Per Cent.

Chicago, May 19.—A reduction of less than 1 per cent in the number of unemployed in Illinois was made during April, according to figures compiled by the advisory board of the Illinois department of labor from figures presented by 943 institutions. Seasonable reductions had expansion of forces is advanced in the board's report as the reason for so small a decrease in unemployed ranks.

The strike of coal miners April 1 slightly affected the figures. The strike threw 94.7 per cent of the Illinois miners out of work.

Despite the small reduction the outlook is regarded as promising by the board. A building boom, said to be spreading over Illinois, is reported responsible for the prediction.

### EDISON PUTS IN PLEA FOR HENRY FORD

Tells Senate Committee U. S. Should Accept Shoals Offer.

Washington, May 19.—Acceptance by the government of Henry Ford's offer for development of the Muscle Shoals project was recommended to members of the senate agricultural committee in conference last night by Thomas A. Edison, who recently surveyed the Alabama properties in company with the Detroit manufacturer.

Details of the discussions again were kept in closest confidence, although the Chilians disclosed the attitude that the validity of the treaty of Ancon was not open to question, and that they were here to consider "fulfillment" of the pact's unenforced provisions.

Meantime, any possibility that Bolivia might be given a seat in the conference appeared to have been removed by a statement by the Chilean foreign office in Santiago, saying that such a proposition was not "susceptible of being considered." The announcement occurred at a time when the Chilean attitude of Chile on that question already had been well established in previous responses to Bolivia's repeated claims for recognition.

Delegates Won't Talk.

Despite the unwillingness of the Chilean and Peruvian delegates to talk about details of the moves already made, it was learned today that the conference has progressed further in its discussions than the ordinary observer might guess from the surface appearance of the official announcements. As a general plan, the delegations are attempting to deal first with subjects more or less collateral in their nature and giving more promise to quick solution; but they have found it impossible to put aside entirely the major issues, even in the opening phases of their conversations.

So far the exchanges still are in a stage described in diplomacy as "preliminary and informal," however, and how soon the main problems of the conference can be narrowed to a point of decision cannot be foretold with authority.

There are many associations interested in various phases of farm activities," Mr. Hill said, "but we need a general association to coordinate all efforts to improve farming conditions."

"The agrarian problem will never be solved until the farm family is prosperous, happy and contented. The farmer is a skilled worker, but he frequently fails to realize where costs of production can be cut.

"We expect to cooperate closely with state and national agricultural departments and we are going to help the farmers to help themselves on a scale never before attempted."

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